

THE PACIFIC  
Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

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Any charter committee is good enough which understands that the city does not want a charter and would be better off for several years without one.

The Young Woman's Christian Association is doing a quiet but most useful work in this city. Its effort to give young women who work the advantage of a common meeting-place in a home atmosphere has had the best results. A straw to show the current of its sympathies was its provision of dainties and comforts for departing Salvation Army women. The Y. W. C. A. is only second to its big brother, the Y. M. C. A., in the sphere of their commendable activity.

There are just two theories behind the charter movement. One is that municipal government would embarrass or minimize the functions of the Territorial government. The other is that the deal would make new salaries offices to fill and give some of the taxpayers a chance at fat contracts. "There would be rings and things and fine array," as Shakespeare said. The two ideas suit the anti-missionary and job-chasing elements and they are the only ones here that are unreservedly for the charter.

Worried Proprietor—What, ho! minion.

Minion—Your slave waits.  
Worried Proprietor—Callit, for three months my stock in the Daily Blunderbuss has been hawked at a discount of ten per cent. Villain attend! Not a purse-prod' plutocrat would buy, though one said he would take the plant off his hands and pay ten per cent of the deficit. Write scribe as follows: "The Daily Blunderbuss is on a paying basis and has come to stay." Oddsooks! If that doesn't fetch a buyer well advertise a dividend and bait the covetous with a gudgeon's eye.

The big cities that fought so hard seventeen years ago to have their names attached to the first cruisers of the new navy have been sorry for it since. Such ships as the Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco and Philadelphia are inferior to the Olympia, New Orleans and Minneapolis, to say nothing of the New York, Brooklyn and the lately authorized armored cruisers. Had Chicago, Boston and San Francisco held off they would now have claims upon vessels worthy of their size and reputation. As it is, their ships are of a class that would fit the names of fourth or fifth rate cities only.

## LAND AND SETTLERS.

We have considered the facilities which Oahu might have under a wisely directed land system for the support of the small proprietor, but this is not all the story. There are other islands of the group, each one of them affording a most diversified field for the minor forms of agriculture—places which, like the Kona district of Hawaii, can produce crops of exceptional quality and quantity for which a profitable home market exists. By no means is all the land adaptable for sugar. Much of it is good for staples of a widely different sort. By changing altitudes the products most in requirement here, that is to say, those of the north temperate zone, may be raised and there is land enough in the public domain for the purpose. All that is lacking is the abolition or modification of the baronial lease system, such as has proved to be the curse of Ireland and has not, save on sugar lands, been of any special advantage to this group; and the opening up of land in small tracts under some system of pre-emption. We do not favor competitive bidding on large tracts with even a low upset price to start with, for it usually happens that the rich get the land and leave it in the hands of Japanese to cultivate in a lazy way while the proprietor holds on in anticipation of a rise of values under which he may sell. No new country was ever well built up in that way. The poor but industrious man needs to be encouraged and given a chance before such a country can prosper—some one who will go on land and cultivate every inch of it, finally, having complied with the usual conditions of residence, acquiring a patent from the Government.

The good that would flow from such a policy is manifold:  
First—It would steady the social conditions, enlarge the responsible middle class and lighten the electorate, which, as it stands, is in need of a closer fellowship with American ideas.

Second—It would build up large towns on each island, thus giving people, however far removed from the older centers of the group, the enjoyment and advantage of urban conditions.

Third—It would make the cost of living cheaper. Because of thousands and tens of thousands of upland acres lying idle or merely used for grazing the price of vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry and "green truck" is from two to four times more than it is in San Francisco. The best celery may be raised on some of the islands, yet we import celery at 25 cents a bunch from San Francisco. Eggs, poultry, butter, potatoes, cabbages and fruits come from there; though the small proprietor, if given a chance to produce them on this soil, would do so at a cost that would enable him to make cheaper living for others while making a good living for himself.

Fourth—It would prepare Hawaii for statehood. It is the unwritten law not to admit territories as states where an alien sentiment sways a great part of the electorate. That is why New Mexico and Arizona, where Mexican sentiment is yet strong, have been knocked in vain at the doors of statehood for a generation.

Fifth—Finally white men of American citizenship are needed to nurse and preserve white American institutions here which may, without them, become tinged with alien ideas and prejudices. Let us not be like the South was before the war and is to some degree yet—a barony of vast estates, with servile labor and the middle class white man at a discount. Let us, instead, be like the North, where Americanism is the dominating note and where the small proprietor is the most familiar and useful factor in the common citizenship.

## BLUNDERBUSS EXPLODES.

The paper which discovered that George Carter was defeated by a "heavy vote" in the late election, despite the contrary showing of the returns, now lets its genius for knowing things that are not so apply to the land issue. Hence this diverting series of blunders:

The giant stroke which shall do all of these things is a question of state, a thing of beauty and a joy forever if it happens to work, and that is the inaugural address of Sanford B. Dole as Governor of the Territory. It is away and above the treaty of annexation and the public land laws of the United States of America, all of which are of about the value of so much white paper. The point is that when Congress passed a very explicitly worded resolution that the lands of Hawaii should be those of the American public domain, male servants of the American people did not know what Mr. Dole's inaugural address was going to be. He could have told them but he probably did not want to say much at the time or to let them know that he was going to have Mr. McKinley appoint him Governor. But that does not make any difference, for as long as the inaugural address has been delivered, the treaty and the land laws will have to stand aside.

It happens that the "treaty of annexation" which our blunderbuss contemporary imagines to be identical with the joint resolution of annexation and the Territorial Act came to nothing. Every Island school boy in the upper grades ought to know so much of the recent local history of our times and to be aware, furthermore, that the "public land laws of America" do not apply here. Sec. 73 of the organic law says:

"That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries and the issuance of patents on land commission awards, except as changed by this Act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide."

The changes made are, partly, in phraseology, partly in regard to the time limit of leases, the exclusion of land reserved by executive order for Government purposes, etc. In no respect has the administration of our public lands been turned over to the United States Land Commissioner, and the income from sales and leases is set apart for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory. If the "treaty" and the American land law were set aside, as they certainly were, Congress is the guilty party and should have the reproach of our scattering contemporary rather than Governor Dole.

A correspondent who may not have seen the Associated Press dispatch about the reasons for Russell B. Harrison's summary retirement from the army sends the following letter:

Editor Advertiser: Your editorial the other day I think does an injustice to Russell B. Harrison. At the beginning of the Spanish war many young men, "sons of their fathers," secured commissions. The city of Indianapolis alone furnished three of these, viz: Wm. E. English, Harry New and Russell B. Harrison, each being commissioned as captains and assigned to staff duty for the reason that none of them spoke Spanish to put a company through the manual of arms. But they all did their duty as they saw it. Captains English and New were mustered out of the service long ago with the same rank as they entered. It seems to me that the fact that Harrison has remained in the service until now, and attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, does not show that he goes out under a cloud. He belonged to the volunteer establishment and served in Cuba, and the military establishment now in Cuba consists almost if not entirely of regular troops. General Lee, on whose staff Harrison served, being relieved from Cuban command and ordered home. The fact that Harrison's father was against him proves nothing, for all Hoosiers know the ex-President has been against all his children ever since they opposed his second marriage, and has not spoken to any of them since that event, and has left no stone unturned at any corner to do them dirt. R. B. may not be the soldier his father was, nor even a Napoleon or a Grant, but he deserves credit for serving his country, and being mustered out of the volunteer service need not be considered a "cloud." All the volunteers must be mustered out soon now. A HOOSIER.

Of course the matter is not very important and this journal merely mentioned it in passing, but that young Mr. Harrison missed his vocation when he went into the army is tolerably well attested. However, it was creditable in him to enlist and quite in keeping with the high traditions of his family.

Undoubtedly if some of "the people" who held office here before the advent of Judge Humphreys had adopted the social and official ethics of Arizona, they would not be as wealthy as they are today.—The Arizona Kicker.

Probably not. What they hadn't spent in saloons they might have lost at draw poker.

## OF CURRENT INTEREST.

## Music for Libraries.

Some of the principal public libraries in the country have added music to their circulation departments, and with marked success. The idea is spreading now to the libraries in the smaller cities. Seattle has just adopted it, beginning with 200 books of vocal and instrumental music. In the Seattle, as in the other libraries which have adopted this feature, the aim is to encourage the taste for good music. Scores of the most popular oratorios and light and grand operas are the chief feature.

## To Give Place to a "Taxpayer."

The famous Stewart mansion on Thirty-fourth street, New York, across from the Waldorf-Astoria, has been sold to a syndicate of business men for \$1,500,000. The marble palace will be torn down to make room for a two-story "taxpayer." A "taxpayer" is a temporary building which rents for a sufficient amount to cover expenses while the owners are deciding on a permanent structure. It is again rumored that a Waldorf-Astoria annex may be built upon the site.

## A Pulpit Bull.

An American minister who recently visited Ireland says he heard a preacher conclude his sermon with these words: "My brethren, let not this world rob you of a peace which it can neither give nor take away."

## A Noble Charity.

The will of the late Mrs. Ida Williams, of Amherst, Va., leaves the bulk of her estate of \$500,000 for the establishment of an institution at her home for the education of poor white girls.

## An Office for Helen Keller.

Helen Keller, the famous blind deaf mute, has been elected vice president of the freshman class at Radcliffe College.

MY SUMMER AMID  
ROYAL PALACES

By Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage.

NO SOONER had I stepped ashore from the Oceanic than the question was asked me for publication: "You have had abundant opportunity this summer of studying royalty in Europe. What do you think of it in comparison with Republican simplicity?" As this question has come to me the third time, I proceed to answer it, though somewhat reluctantly.

Yes, we have had an opportunity of seeing the inside of palaces, and communing with princely and imperial households, such as has seldom been granted to persons unofficial. The publication of my husband's sermons in all the languages of Europe for many years, seemed to open every door we might wish to enter. And the first remark I desire to make, in reply to the question as to the contrast between republican simplicity and royal manners, is that there is no contrast at all. The higher in station the more unpretending the personage. It is the people who are afraid of losing their place, or who are struggling for something higher, that take on airs. The higher the prince or princess the emperor or empress, the more unconventional. Republican simplicity is no more marked than royal simplicity.

While the "show-rooms" of palaces may be bejeweled, and richly upholstered, and embanked with lustrous statuary, and aglow with masterpieces of painting, the "living rooms" of European potentates are for the most part as plain as the rooms of people ordinarily prosperous. While the tourist, catalogue in hand, is permitted to pass through sleeping apartments which were once occupied by some Marie Antoinette, or Napoleon, or Maria Teresa, and the pillows of the couch and the canopy are ablaze with splendor, for the most part the sleeping apartments are as unpretending as a hundred homes in the same city of Berlin, or Vienna, or St. Petersburg, or Copenhagen. While the banquet of a king or queen might easily swamp what we could call many thousands of dollars, and the gleam of the chalice and the flash of the plate are something to be remembered for a lifetime, the ordinary breakfast or luncheon or dinner of a palace is as plain as ordinary cutlery, and tablecloth, and ice-pitcher can make it. The breakfast-room at Stockholm where King Oscar and his queen sit, morning after morning, is probably as simple as the breakfast-room of many of those who read this sketch. When Emperor Francis Joseph invites any one to dine with him at Vienna, he sometimes apologizes for the plainness of the meal. Mr. Gladstone, who was in some respects a king, called the repast to which he invited my husband at Hawarden "a few snacks."

The pomp of royalty is seen on great occasions, but no persons, however highly born, can always walk on stilts. The vast expense of princely and imperial households is in the support of official attendants, who must be ready to respond at the first call, though that call may not come more than once a year, or once in five years. Hundreds of horses must be ready, though some of them may never be harnessed for service except at a royal marriage, a coronation, or an imperial obsequy, and those occasions are very far apart.

The conversation of these people is surprisingly familiar. The Empress of Russia, without any hesitation, expressed to me the preference she had for the Chinese above the Japanese. She said: "The Japanese may pretend to be friendly, but they stab you in the back." She cannot forget that when Nicholas, now her husband, was traveling in Japan, he received a ruffian stroke that felled him senseless, and that now, when the Emperor is excited or overworked, that Japanese wound of many years ago still disturbs him.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, in style and language that we are familiar with in our own homes, said to us: "Come, let me show you into my den," and then took us through his study. And the Crown Princess said to me: "Come, let me show you my garden. You will find it as quiet as though it were many miles from human habitation, though only five miles from Copenhagen." With what simplicity the Dowager Empress of Russia showed us her pictures and asked us about where we had been, and invited us to come again on the morrow. Simplicity reigns in all the high places we were permitted to visit.

But one must go abroad in order to fully appreciate home life in America. There are more happy people in our country than in any other land. Great palaces and royal families, however kind and benevolent and exemplary, imply a multitude of people with not enough to eat or wear or shelter them. I had rather live ten years in America than thirty in any other country. While there is no contrast between republican simplicity and royal manners, there is a contrast, wide and awful, between our country—where every healthy and industrious man can make a comfortable living—and monarchial lands, where poverty is the common inheritance of the people. Thus much have I learned from my journeyings this summer in the capitals of Europe.

ELEANOR M. TALMAGE.

## KAISER'S PERSONAL GUARDS.

Some interesting particulars are published of the manner in which the safety of the Emperor is assured during his frequent journeyings. It may be remembered that five of the Berlin secret police were ordered to Cadix during his majesty's recent stay. One of the officials went about as a carpenter, with a rule in his hand. The second lay by the side of the roads disguised as a tramp, and partook freely of the contents of a gin bottle filled with tea. The third wandered about the country as a journeyman. The superintending official rode about on a bicycle dressed as a tourist, and in this garb gave the necessary instructions to his subordinates without causing any suspicion. These officials, of course, were well known to the police and gendarmes of Elbing. In the neighborhood of Tilsit, Dantsic, Marienburg and Rominten also, the secret police adopted similar disguises to conceal their identity.—Berlin Correspondence London News.

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